

GLOVER (H.C.)

DISEASES of the DOG



AND
HOW TO
FEED

BY H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.

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GENERAL'S OFFICE

JUN. 20. 1903

Presented by
THE AUTHOR

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Mange Cure is a harmless and positive remedy for all skin diseases on animals; is instant death to fleas and vermin, and improves the growth of hair. **For Scratches in Horses or Bad Sores** of any kind, it is unequalled; strictly non-poisonous. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

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Blood Purifier is a great Alterative, very quick in action. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

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Kennel and Stable Soap contains in a modified form all the medicinal properties of the Mange Cure, compounded with the finest Palm and Olive Oils, making a soap equal in quality to any toilet soap. It contains no potash or carbolic acid, both of which are injurious to the coat, burning up the natural oil, and in time rendering the skin dry and the coat harsh. **Glover's Kennel and Stable Soap** is especially recommended for keeping the skin and coat in a healthy condition, and is particularly good for any humor, irritation or sores. It is largely used for skin and scalp troubles in human beings. Price, 25 cents a cake.

Glover's Disinfectant embodies Antiseptic, Germicide, Disinfectant and Deodorizing properties. Is colorless and absolutely clean to use. Equally good in Kennel, Stable or Sick Room. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

Diseases of the Dog

AND

How to Feed



BY

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.,

Specialist in Canine Diseases,

*Twenty Years Veterinarian to
the Westminster Kennel Club.*

1278 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

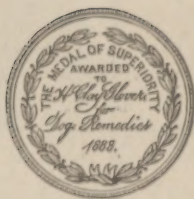
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SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

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725



FEEDING

Before entering upon the subject of dog diseases a few hints on feeding, I believe, will be of value, as my experience has shown me that the majority of dog owners, particularly those owning but one or two dogs, are quite ignorant as to the proper mode of feeding in order to keep their dogs healthy, happy and handsome. I will begin with the suckling puppy. In order that the mother may be relieved at as early a time as possible of the strain of nursing a number of puppies, the youngsters should be encouraged to lap milk when about three weeks old. This may be taught in the following manner. Get the puppies 'round a pan of milk and shove their noses into it. That which adheres about the muzzle will be licked off, the puppies thus getting a taste of it, and after a few experiences of this kind they will lap eagerly. But remember that cow's milk differs in its constituency from that of a bitch, and unless properly prepared will disorder the bowels. The cow's milk should be scalded and slightly sweetened as it does not contain as large an amount of **Saccharum Lactis** (sugar of milk) as that of a bitch. The milk after being prepared should be fed at the same temperature as that of the dam. By this means the mother is relieved and the puppies receive more nutriment, especially if there be a number of them on one bitch. When about four weeks old a little soup, thickened with stale bread, may be allowed twice a day and this diet gradually substituted for the milk, doing away with the latter entirely when two months old. As a rule puppies may be weaned at the age of six weeks. One object in getting rid of the milk diet at an early age is that the stomach worms, which exist in nearly all puppies, seem to thrive on it to the detriment of the latter. As the nature of the stomach changes so also must the food. Well boiled meat and vegetables of all kinds, except potatoes, (which are the hardest of all vegetables for a dog to digest,) should be gradually introduced into the diet, and this mixed diet is the very best that can be fed during the life of the animal. The object in

giving a variety of food is that all parts of the animal may be nourished. The old idea that feeding meat to a puppy will cause distemper, mange, fits, etc., has long since been exploded. If a dog requires nutritious food at any time it is during puppyhood when he is growing. The dog is a carnivorous animal, meat being his natural diet, but when kept as a pet and getting but little exercise, the cooling effect of vegetables is desired to counteract the over-stimulating effect of excessive meat diet. Dogs when at work in the field (pointers, setters, spaniels or hounds) cannot be fed too strongly on either raw or cooked meat. For three months after a puppy is weaned he should be fed four times a day, and should never be allowed to gorge himself until his belly is distended like an inflated balloon, as it taxes the digestion besides giving too much weight for the legs to support, causing rickets (crooked legs). After he has attained the age of five or six months, three times a day is frequent enough to feed until the age of one year is reached, after which twice a day, giving a light meal in the morning and the principal meal in the evening, as digestion goes on much better when the animal is at rest than in action. If you want good, big, strong dogs, plenty of nutritious diet and exercise will produce them.

The custom of feeding but once a day is the habit at many large kennels, but I consider twice a day much preferable, for not only is twenty-four hours too long for the stomach to go without food, but the animal so fed will bolt his food without properly masticating it, which is productive of indigestion. At my own kennels, which for a number of years contained from forty to fifty dogs, the food was prepared fresh daily after the following manner: Beef heads, neck, flanks and bones were put in a large pot and thoroughly boiled, the bones then taken out and a quantity of vegetables added, all of which were boiled to shreds. If no rice was used the stew was thickened with a coarse grade of wheat flour stirred in slowly. When done this was poured out in large pans, and permitted to cool before being fed. Each dog got, two or three times a week, a large bone. This keeps the teeth clean and the small particles gnawed off contribute towards supplying nutrition to the animal's bone structures. During the hunting season, dogs at work got besides this a liberal allowance of raw meat. This I consider the most approved mode of feeding, from the fact that the dogs get a variety of fresh, nutritious diet which is quite as

important to the health of a dog as to that of a man. Small bones that are inclined to splinter should never be allowed, as they are liable to cause trouble either by lacerating or puncturing the stomach or intestines.

During the past few years there have been a number of prepared dog foods introduced into the market, particularly in biscuit form. I appeal to common sense when I ask, can a food that has to undergo the amount of heat that these biscuits do in order to prevent their spoiling, possess the same amount of nutrition that freshly prepared food does? Can they contain, and be preserved for any length of time, the variety of vegetable and animal food necessary to perfect health?

The public does not seem to know that dog biscuits are fed at the shows purely as a matter of convenience, the management not being able to easily procure other food. If you will watch the old-time exhibitors you will find them bringing in for their dogs parcels containing meats and other scraps which they have either brought from home or procured at neighboring restaurants. I have seen many cases where a direct change from home diet to dog biscuits has produced a very irritated and relaxed condition of the bowels, frequently resulting in inflammation and possibly death.

Many people have an idea that a dog can digest most anything. Such is not the case, for a dog's stomach is a very delicate organ and will not stand abuse. In my daily practice I find more cases of **Indigestion** and **Gastric Derangements** than any other troubles, which give rise to eczema, emaciation, poverty of blood, etc., owing to malassimilation. In these cases scraped raw beef should be the only diet allowed, feeding sparingly, three times a day, each meal being followed by one of **Glover's Digestive Pills**.

Waverly, Tenn.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Sir:—I am pleased to say that the bottle of BLOOD PURIFIER I gave my dog for the Rheumatism has done him a great deal of good.

Yours truly,

C. J. BLESSING,

Bethel, Conn.

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.,

Dear Sir:—I have used your CONDITION PILLS, and I must say, had it not been for them, I do not think my dog would be alive to-day. They are one of the finest things I ever had.

Truly yours,

CHAS. H. HART.

DISTEMPER

The term distemper, the literal meaning of which is a deranged condition of the animal economy, is particularly applied to animals of the brute creation; to the dog when afflicted with that disease somewhat resembling typhus fever in the human race. As canine pathology has been given more attention in the past few years than formerly, we have now become quite familiar with the nature of the disease and the remedies indicated, consequently the loss by death is comparatively small when proper treatment and attention are employed. Microscopic analysis of the blood during distemper shows the existence of bacilli life. In early days, those dogs that were fortunate enough to survive this disease did so merely through strength of constitution and not from the assistance of any remedial agents, as utter ignorance of the subject then prevailed. The disease doubtless then appeared in a much milder form than that with which our present highly bred animals are afflicted.

Owing to more or less inbreeding that has been indulged in to intensify certain forms and characteristics in dogs of most all breeds, constitution has to some extent been sacrificed. Animals bred in this way are, in consequence, less able to resist or combat disease than those with less pretentious claims to family distinction.

Causes.—Bad sanitary conditions, crowded or poorly drained kennels, exposure to dampness, insufficient or overfeeding, improper diet, lack of fresh air and exercise, all conduce to the development of distemper. It is contagious, infectious, and will frequently appear spontaneously without any apparent cause in certain localities assuming an epidemic form. Age is no exemption from distemper, though it more frequently attacks young animals than adults. Very few dogs pass through life without having it at some period. Many people are of the belief that their dogs have contracted distemper while being exhibited at bench shows. This is doubtless the case in many instances where the same benching is used at more than one show, for if distemper

develops at the first place the benching is used, it will become infected, and carry the disease to other shows unless it be thoroughly disinfected before being used a second time. The exhibition of a young dog for the first time is a great strain on his nervous system, which doubtless tends toward the development of this much dreaded disease.

If any dog having attained the age of one year in vigorous health, is then attacked with distemper, I know of no reason why he should not recover, providing the proper methods are employed, though occasionally a case occurs in which numerous complications arise, such as inflammation of the bowels, fits, chorea, paralysis, jaundice, pneumonia or bronco-pneumonia, that will resist all the science of the veterinary profession. As a matter of economy, I would suggest to dog owners, especially those intending to have their puppies field broken, to subject them at the age of one year, if in robust health to the contagion of distempered animals, with the object of their contracting the disease with a fair chance of recovery. If they come through all right they may then be broken. To have a dog die of distemper after having expended from \$100. to \$200 on his education, is to say the least very unsatisfactory. Again a dog's sense of smell is sometimes so seriously impaired by the disease as to render him ever after useless in the field.

Symptoms.—In early stages, dullness, loss of appetite, sneezing, chills, fever, undue moisture of the nose, congestion of the eyes, nausea, a gagging cough accompanied by the act of vomiting, though rarely anything is voided (if anything, it will be a little mucus), thirst, a desire to lie in a warm place, and rapid emaciation. This is quickly followed by muco-purulent discharge from the eyes and nose, later, perhaps ulceration of either eyes or eyelids. Labored respiration, constipation or obstinate diarrhoea, usually the latter, which frequently runs into inflammation of the bowels. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the entire alimentary canal exists, all the organs in time becoming more or less involved. A pustulous eruption on the skin is by some authors considered a favorable symptom, but to me it is an evidence of a vitiated condition of the blood. In some cases many of the above symptoms will be absent, the bowels being the first parts attacked. The following which sometimes, but not necessarily occur with distemper, I classify as complications, viz.: Fits, Choreia, Paralysis,

Pneumonia or Broncho-Pneumonia, Jaundice, and Inflammation of the Bowels, and will require treatment independent of any one remedy that may be given.

Distemper Fits differ from ordinary epilepsy inasmuch as the animal does not rush about violently, but will lie prostrate upon one side, champing the jaws and frothing slightly from the mouth, the duration of which is indefinite—perhaps lasting for hours. This I consider the worst feature in distemper. In ordinary epilepsy, the attack usually subsides in from 10 to 20 minutes. The latter will be more thoroughly entered into later on under the heading of Fits.

Chorea makes itself apparent by a constant twitching of the muscles. It may be local or general and usually yields to treatment if taken at the start, but when of long standing it is almost useless to attempt to do anything for it. I have known bitches so afflicted to recover on being bred, the trouble disappearing entirely.

Paralysis in distemper is usually only partial, affecting the spine and hind quarters, causing loss of power, inability to rise, etc. It will first be observed by an uncertain wavering gait behind.

In **Pneumonia** the respiration is quick and oppressed, the abdominal muscles being employed in the act. An occasional cough, not violent, a frothy expectoration either white or of a rusty color. If the ear is placed against the side over the region of the lungs a cracking sound or crepitation may be detected. In Broncho-pneumonia the mucus rattle will be observed.

Jaundice will be marked by the following symptoms, viz.: uneasiness while sleeping, loss of appetite, thirst, the feces dark and thin at first, later on dry and grayish in color, colicky pains, and membranes of the eyes and mouth, also the urine, of a deep yellow shade.

Inflammation of the **Bowels** is indicated by extreme thirst, tenderness of the abdomen, colicky pains, mucoid and bloody discharges from the bowels.

Treatment.—The animal should be placed in warm dry quarters, and hygienic conditions strictly observed. There should be sufficient ventilation without draughts.

With puppies I would advise at the start giving **Glover's Vermifuge**, as nearly all have worms, which add greatly to

the irritation of stomach, bowels and nervous system present in distemper.

The bedding should be changed daily and the apartment disinfected twice a week. Knowing how greatly needed has been a perfect Disinfectant, I have, after long experimentation, succeeded in producing in Glover's Imperial Disinfectant, an article which I with pride offer the public. It is not only a Disinfectant, but also an Antiseptic, Germicide and Deodorizer. Is colorless, consequently perfectly clean to use. Equally good in Kennel, Stable or sick room.

Feed frequently on easily digested, nutritious diet, such as beef tea or mutton broth, thickened with rice. Let all food be slightly cool and keep fresh, cold water at all times within reach of the animal. If constipation be present give warm water and glycerine enemas, and an occasional dose of castor oil if necessary. Should the bowels become too much relaxed with any tendency to inflammation, feed entirely upon farinaceous food, such as arrowroot, farina or corn starch with well boiled milk, as even beef tea is somewhat of an irritant to the stomach and bowels. In case of persistent **Diarrhœa**, with possibly blood and mucus in the movements, with frequent desire to relieve the bowels, accompanied by straining, but a few drops being passed at a time, give **Glover's Diarrhœa Cure** which will allay irritation and heal. When symptoms of distemper first appear, **Glover's Distemper Cure** should be given and persisted in for several days after all symptoms have disappeared, to insure perfect recovery. An animal may have so far recovered that the owner considers it unnecessary to give any further medicine, the suspension of which will often result in a relapse, recovery from which is uncertain. In the treatment of distemper, one great object is to keep up the general strength, so in case of extreme debility a little whiskey in milk or milk punches may be allowed.

The eyes should be bathed with warm water two or three times a day to keep them free from mucus, it will besides help to keep down inflammation. Should film form over the eyes or ulceration of the eyes or eyelids occur, **Glover's Eye Lotion** may be used with benefit. If at any time the accumulation of mucus in the air passage should be so great as to interfere with breathing, steaming the head will soften, detach and cause it to flow freely.

thus giving relief, or in very urgent cases if the animal is comparatively strong, a mild emetic may be administered.

Should **Fits** occur, place the dog in a dark, quiet place and administer **Glover's Fit Cure** every half hour until the animal is quite composed and sleeps. In **Chorea** feed exclusively on scraped raw beef, keep quiet and give **Glover's Condition Pills**. The same treatment applies to **Paralysis**, with the addition of applying **Glover's Liniment** night and morning the entire length of the back, rubbing well in till blister is produced. Electricity may also be used with benefit.

In **Pneumonia**, put the animal in warm dry quarters, give **Glover's Cough Mixture**, which acts directly on the pulmonary organs, also **Glover's Condition Pills**.

In **Jaundice**, give **Glover's Liver Pills** every two hours till purged, then twice daily and apply mustard plaster over the region of the liver.

Marion Junction, Ala.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER,

DEAR DR.—Some time ago I sent for a bottle of your DISTEMPER CURE, and it is the best thing of the kind I ever saw. My dog was nearly dead, but now is all right. Yours etc, C. CRENSHAW.

Helena, Montana.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER,

DEAR DR.—Captain Crosby directs me to say he used your DISTEMPER CURE with great success on his Irish setter bitch "Florence." The disease disappeared entirely in five days. Very truly,

H. B. WILKINS, Jr, Private Secretary.

Camp Dennison, Ohio—Eberhart Pug Kennels.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER,

I deem it a pleasant duty to testify to the merits of your DISTEMPER CURE, MANGE CURE, and VERMIFUGE. I use your VERMIFUGE for all my puppies as young as six weeks and get the worms with no bad effects to the pups. I can cure the worst case of mange in a week with your MANGE CURE. It never fails. My stud dog Mr. Louis, imported last October, brought diarrhoea to my kennels. Seven of six pups got it bad. I used your DISTEMPER CURE and pulled them all safely through it, leaving them as sound and bright as new silver dollars.

Yours truly,

AL. G. EBERHART.

3 & 5 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir:—A short time since I wrote you in regard to treating my Fox terrier for CHOREA. I have done as you advised, giving your CONDITION PILLS and fed on chopped raw meat. The dog has fully recovered, and I write this in justice to yourself and your medicines, so that others may profit by my experience.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN G. MILLER.

Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.

Dear Sir:—We take pleasure in informing you we have used your DISTEMPER CURE in our kennels with the most gratifying success. When taken in time we have not lost one in ten of the cases.

Truly yours,

HEMPSTEAD FARM KENNELS.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Sir:—One week ago to-day my Irish setter dog was taken very sick with the distemper. I sent for your DISTEMPER CURE and used part of one bottle, and to-day my dog is well as ever. I send you this for I think I owe it to you.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. ROSA,
228 Union Street.

Blempton Kennels, Hempstead, L. I.

August Belmont, Prop.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

I have used your DISTEMPER CURE, and state with pleasure that I found it a most valuable remedy in several severe cases. Your MANGE CURE is also very efficacious.

Yours faithfully,

GERMAIN HOPKINS, Mgr. Blempton Kennels.

Hillsboro, N. C.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir:—Those of your remedies I have used have given the greatest satisfaction. I have used the DISTEMPER CURE with better results than any other remedy I have ever tried, and can say the same of the VERMIFUGE.

Yours truly,

W. TALLMAN.

Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir:—For some time past I have used GLOVER'S DOG REMEDIES, and can cheerfully state that they have proved all they are recommended to be. I have used the DISTEMPER CURE, MANGE CURE, EYE LOTION and VERMIFUGE, and know of no other better medicines for the treatment of dog diseases.

ANDREW SIMONDS, Jr., Vice-Pres't First Nat. Bank.

MANGE

The term mange as applied to animals is identical with itch in the human race, in both of which parasitic life exists in the skin, and is purely a cutaneous disease.

The dog is afflicted with two varieties, namely, *Sarcoptes Canis* (Sarcoptic Mange) and *Acarus Folliculorum* (Follicular Mange) which are frequently transmitted to other animals, and in several instances I have known it to be transmitted from dogs to humans, though it is quite unusual. Aside from these there are numerous skin diseases the dog is subject to that are too often confounded with true mange.

Eczema Rubrum, vulgarly called **Red Mange**, Erythema, Dermatitis or Sunblet, Psoresis, Pityriasis, Prurigo, etc., all of which are pronounced mange by the pretended knowing ones, are not due to the presence of a parasite, but arise from other causes, viz., too much meat or condensed diet, with insufficient exercise, deranged condition of the digestive apparatus, worms, teething, sudden cooling of the body when heated, debilitating affections, injudicious use of medicinal preparations, local irritations, &c., and it is frequently necessary to make a microscopic examination to determine positively what the actual trouble is.

It is usually the case that when a person has a sick animal, gratuitous advice is freely offered, which is almost invariably bad, and most all coachmen assume to be veterinary surgeons. To illustrate the latter, Mrs. Jones' little dog is afflicted with one of the mange skin diseases. Mrs. Smith's coachman sees it, and at once pronounces it mange, saying that he will take it to his stable and cure it for a consideration. Mrs. Jones consents to being separated from her pet, with the assurance that it will be only for a short time. The coachman has some antiquated ideas of a mange wash which is persistently applied but without benefit. Other washes are then resorted to with like result, and the coachman cannot understand why a local application will not cure a

disease that requires constitutional treatment. The dog, after having been kept for an indefinite time, is finally returned to its mistress probably in worse condition than when she parted with it. Mrs. Jones now being actually frightened about her pet decides to consult some one qualified to treat him intelligently.

Sarcoptic Mange may be recognized by the following symptoms, viz., intense itching, small red points appearing on the skin, which quickly develop into pustules, exuding a fluid which forms scabs. When from scratching or in other ways the scabs are removed, the hair will accompany them leaving the parts nude. The parasite usually first attacks the skin where most exposed from shortness or absence of hair; under the shoulders and thighs, about the hock joints, feet and eyes, are favorite places. It is not long confined to these localities, but rapidly spreads until the entire body is covered, unless checked by some application that will effectually destroy the parasites.

Follicular Mange though not causing the same amount of itching, is accompanied by a fetid body smell, the pustules sometimes discharging. The hair will be left standing firmly in places, while other parts may never again be as full in coat, owing to the hair follicles being destroyed by the parasites. Though this form of mange is not so annoying to the animal as the first-named variety, it does not yield as readily to treatment as Sarcoptic Mange, owing to the parasite being more deeply seated in the former. For the same reason it is not so easily transmitted.

Treatment.—Many preparations are used in the treatment of mange into which enter largely different forms of mercury, such as corrosive sublimate, red or white precipitate, or the ordinary mercurial ointment. The great objections to their use are that they are rapidly absorbed and are productive of a form of eczema, termed Eczema Hydrargyria, or may cause salivation, besides rendering the animal particularly susceptible to colds and rheumatism. Again, it is necessary to keep the animal muzzled during their use to prevent his licking the poison, and the muzzle to some dogs is simply torture. Carbolic acid has also been recommended, but if used sufficiently strong to kill the parasites, will destroy the hair follicles. It is therefore desirable that something should be used that is harmless and at the same time effective.

Glover's Mange Cure is a positive remedy for any and

all cases of mange, effectually destroying the parasites, and contains no poison of any nature. It is so perfectly harmless that it might be given internally without any bad results. It would merely purge the bowels and have a beneficial effect on the blood.

It should be thoroughly well applied over the entire body, rubbing it well into the skin, and allowing it to remain on. Should a second application be necessary, it may be made three days later. Usually one or two applications are sufficient to effect a radical cure. Any case of skin trouble that it fails to effectually cure, may positively be determined as not a true mange. And although the Mange Cure will usually correct all external troubles arising from causes heretofore mentioned, the animal may continue to break out, in which case some form of eczema exists. (See Eczema).

As a kennel will become infected in time from keeping a mangy animal in it, after applying the **Mange Cure** the kennel should be thoroughly disinfected, otherwise there is fear of its retaking the disease. The better plan is to remove the animal to new quarters.

Charleston, S. C.

Testimonial.—I take pleasure in testifying to the excellence of **Glover's Dog Remedy**. With the **VERMIFUGE** I cured a dog of worms which I considered a hopeless case.

G. E. DAVIS, City Sheriff.

Forked River, N. J.

H. CLAY GLOVER, ESQ.,

Testimonial.—I have used your **MANGE CURE** for the past two years in the kennels for Mange and other skin diseases, and it has not failed in a single instance to effect a perfect cure. In the summer of 1901 I had eight cases of **MANGE**, all of which I cured in two weeks with your **Mange Cure**. Please add this to your numerous testimonials.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. BUNNEL,

Professional Dog-Breaker.

Boston, Mass.

MR. H. C. GLOVER,

Testimonial.—Your **MANGE CURE** is the best thing of the kind I have had. Would recommend it to any who are troubled with the greatest nuisance in the kennel.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN P. BARNARD, Jr.,

Proprietor of Beacon Kennels, 23 Myrtle St., Boston.

ECZEMA

This is a term which is a mantle covering a great variety of skin diseases, the most prevalent of which is **Red Mange** (eczema rubrum), a condition due to a disordered state of the blood, most frequently from an excessive amount of diet of a stimulating character. Another form, also arising from the same cause, will appear very suddenly, the animal gnawing himself, causing a patch or patches to appear entirely denuded of hair and leaving a raw, greasy looking surface. I have seen dogs taken from their crates at dog shows in this condition, others developing it on the bench, which I attribute to high feeding in their preparation for shows and confinement in a warmly heated atmosphere. Still another variety is a pustulous eruption, the pustules attaining the size of small abscesses. Impoverished blood is the cause of this form. I frequently see advertised "Eczema Lotions" guaranteed to cure eczema, which is simply nonsense, as no local application will cure a disease requiring constitutional treatment.

Treatment.—In the first and second cases diet of a cooling character should be given, such as well boiled green vegetables, allowing therewith sufficient soup or gravy to make them attractive and palatable. **Glover's Compound Sulphur Tablets** are here indicated as they have a direct alterative effect on the blood and skin. Fowler's Solution of Arsenic is largely used in these cases, but, as it is so extremely slow in its action, besides being an irritant to the stomach, I consider it a very unsatisfactory drug to use. In the last mentioned form if from **Indigestion** or non-assimilation I advise a diet of scraped raw beef, each meal being followed by **Glover's Digestive Pills**, in addition to which, if the visible membranes appear pallid or a poor appetite is present **Glover's Condition Pills** should be given.

Glover's Mange Cure will also be found of benefit in allaying the extreme irritation present in these cases and acting antiseptically to any raw surfaces.

New York City.

Dear Sir: I used GLOVER'S VERMIFUGE on my two horses that were badly troubled with worms. It completely cured them, and the tonic brought them up to health in a short time. These were the only two saved from a litter of seven, the others dying of worms and other sickness in other hands.

J. ALWYN BALL.

Office of Menagerie, Central Park, N. Y.

MR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in giving my endorsement to your MANGE CURE, having used it on cancers, lumps, cuts, and other worst kinds with perfect success. Would recommend it as a speedy cure for all skin diseases.

Respectfully yours,

W. A. CONKLIN, V. S. Director.

DR. H. C. GLOVER:

Dear Sir: I have had your MANGE CURE used at the kennels and on my own dogs with marked success.

ROBERT C. CORNELL.

Sec. Westminster Kennel Club.

Barnegat, N. J.

MR. H. C. GLOVER:

Dear Sir: Some three or four years ago my hair began to come out in spots, and I was completely bald in places. I tried all remedies I saw advertised, and all prescriptions that were given me, but none won any benefit. A friend sent me a bottle of GLOVER'S MANGE CURE and suggested that I try that. I have used four bottles and today notice slightly bald in places. I have in the spots mentioned a good growth of hair.

Yours truly,

J. CURTIS BENNET.

Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir: I take special pleasure in recommending GLOVER'S MANGE CURE for mange in any of its stages. After using the ointment it leaves the skin of the animal in an excellent condition. And this ointment it has no superior in the market.

Very truly yours,

THOS. R. GIBBS, Farrier Horse-Shoer.

853 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. GLOVER:

Dear Sir: Kindly send me some printed matter explaining the value of the MANGE CURE. I am receiving letters daily recommending it and I circulated my hair through its use. I have used the ointment for three months with the result of a complete head of hair on a comparatively bald pate.

Very truly,

JO. PAIGE SMITH.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir: Your MANGE CURE is the best thing for scratches in horses I have ever used. Have cured six cases with three bottles.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY PEETE,

Foreman of Moerlin Brewing Co's, Stables.

Collier's Mills, N. Y.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir: For the past five years I have used GLOVER'S MANGE CURE on my sixty trotters, workers, mares and colts, and find it the most useful remedy to keep in the stable for scratches in horses and all skin diseases. It has cured SCRATCHES in my horses when everything else has failed. Never had a case that required more than three or four applications to affect a permanent cure. It is also a sure remedy for mange in dogs. To know the value of it it is only necessary to use it a few times.

Yours truly,

E. P. EMSON.

London, Ont., Canada.

H. C. GLOVER, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your IMPERIAL MANGE CURE is the best I ever saw or used. I have had spaniels very bad with mange, and your cure completely restored them; in fact, in a month the hair was as long as it ever was.

I recommend it to any one having dogs afflicted this way.

T. A. STEPHEN, Federal Bank, London, Ont.

Colt's Neck, N. J.

H. C. GLOVER, Esq.

Dear Sir: I have used your IMPERIAL MANGE CURE and find it to be all that is claimed for it. My first trial was upon an old dog that had been afflicted with the mange for over two years and was sore from head to tail. Two bottles effected a positive cure, after many other remedies had failed. I have also used it on cracked heels of horses, and found it very beneficial.

Yours respectfully,

T. FORMAN TAYLOR.

Montclair, N. J.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir: I have been intending writing for some time for the purpose of extending my appreciation of your medicines and soap. I have cured, within the past six months, a St. Bernard weighing 154 pounds, a Newfoundland, a Yorkshire Terrier and a Greyhound of the worst kind of mange.

I cannot say too much in favor of your medicines, and always take pleasure in recommending them to my friends.

Yours truly,

A. BARTLEET, Jr.

WORMS

Worms, without doubt, cause the death, in various ways, of more puppies, and are more to be guarded against, than other diseases, from the fact that they may be destroying life when their presence is not suspected, except to those who are quite familiar with the symptoms. In discussing the subject of these internal parasites I will merely touch upon those with which dogs are most commonly affected. Foremost is the round worm, which inhabits the stomach and small intestines. They are of about the diameter of vermicelli, of a waxy color, from three to six inches in length, and pointed at each extremity. They will sometimes pass with the feces or may be vomited up, though their presence may not be made known in either way.

Of all varieties the **Round Worm** is to be most feared, and is more fatal to the lives of puppies and young dogs than adults, though the latter are frequently troubled with them. They cause great irritation of the stomach and intestines, giving rise to flat, indigestion and obstinate diarrhoea and are often present in such quantities as to cause obstruction of the bowels.

The **Maw Worm** is of a slightly pinkish color from half an inch to one inch in length; is located in the rectum, and though not dangerous, causes much irritation, and is the source of great annoyance. It will sometimes produce partial paralysis in puppies, the paralysis disappearing after the worms are expelled. This worm is spoken of by some authors as being a segment of the tape-worm, but I am of the opinion that it is a distinct variety, as I have frequently found it present when there was no evidence of the existence of tape-worm. They are passed adhering to the feces, and are often seen sticking to the hair about the anus.

Tape-Worm. There are a number of varieties of tape-worm to which the dog is subject, but as they all affect the animal in a similar manner, I shall not enter into their classification, but advise the same treatment for all.

The tape-worm is formed in sections of from one-quarter to one-half inch in length, white, and about as large round as a coarse thread. It is the most difficult of all worms to thoroughly eradicate, as portions will pass away from time to time, but so long as the head remains it will continue to grow. It is therefore necessary to persist in the use of a vermifuge until the head has been passed and this can only be positively determined by a microscopic examination of the matter voided.

Symptoms.—Restlessness, disturbed slumber, cough, unpleasant breath, nausea, colicky pains, irregularity of the bowels, persistent diarrhoea, mucus passed with or following an action of the bowels, caked nose, perverted appetite, the animal swallowing foreign substances, such as ashes, coal, straw, bits of wood, etc. Pallid visible membranes, especially in puppies, and a bloated appearance of the abdomen while thin elsewhere. Harsh, staring condition of the coat, dragging the hind part on the ground in a sitting position, all indicate the existence of some variety of worms.

Treatment.—Among the old-fashioned remedies for worms are powdered glass, tin filings, turpentine and Areca nut, all of which are extremely irritating to the mucous membrane lining the stomach and intestines. The most dangerous of these is Areca nut, which I have known to kill so many dogs that I am greatly opposed to its use. If fresh ground, I believe it will produce gastro-enteritis; if stale, it is quite inert.

As little or no action is derived from the use of vermifuge when there is food in the stomach, an animal should be fasted for at least twelve hours before administering it, and not fed sooner than two hours after. The advantages that I claim for **Glover's Vermifuge** over all others are, that while being equally efficacious, it is perfectly harmless to use, that it does not irritate the alimentary tract, but allays any irritation having been caused by worms, and that it does not require to be followed by a purgative, as is the case with others. As nine-tenths of all puppies have worms when born, I have always made it a rule to give those of my breeding some **Vermifuge** as soon as weaned, or even before, if I considered the case urgent. My idea is to get rid of the worms before they have done damage. For dogs with delicate stomachs I make a **Worm Capsule**.

For **Tape-Worm** I have, after long experimentation, succeeded in producing a capsule which is being used with the greatest satisfaction. Its merits consist of its harmless character and effectiveness in eradicating this most obstinate variety of worms. **Directions** for the use of **Glover's Tape-Worm Capsules** will be found in each package.

Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, L. I.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir—I have used your VERMIFUGE for a number of years on puppies and older dogs during my connection with the Westminster Kennel Club and the Hempstead Farm. And take the utmost pleasure in saying that I have never found it to fail in expelling worms. It is so easily administered, so efficacious and yet so harmless that it may be given to puppies three weeks old with perfect safety. As time on the ground that all puppies are more or less troubled with worms I have made it a practice to give a dose to all that come under my charge, commencing when they are three weeks of age, and have obtained from its use the most satisfactory results.

Yours truly,

JAS. MORTIMER.

Tammany Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn.

For several years I have used "exclusively" the GLOVER'S DOG MEDICINES, and am satisfied that when the instructions given are carefully followed, the cure taken in them, and the necessary care given to the patient, these medicines will do all that is claimed for them. By giving all my puppies, "three or four days after weaning" a course of the VERMIFUGE, "whether there are symptoms or not," I have not yet lost a puppy to worms.

JOHN WHITE.

The Hollywood, Long Branch.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir—I consider your medicine far superior to all others that I have ever used. The VERMIFUGE and purgative is really wonderful in its results and thorough action. Have used it most extensively on my young puppies with the best results.

Yours truly,

FRED. HOEY.

Monroe, Mich.

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.:

Dear Sir—Your VERMIFUGE is the best thing I have ever used for getting dogs of worms.

Very truly yours,

JOHN DAVIDSON.

Peterboro, N. H.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER:

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to testify to the promptness and reliable character of your VERMIFUGE as a reliable and successful expeller of worms, and as with my puppies three times already, as you would direct.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. TUCKER.

ENLARGED GLANDS

These are of frequent occurrence in the dog, particularly those glands of the neck known as the **Thyroid Glands**, producing what is known as **Goitre (Bronchocele)**. This makes itself evident by an enlargement on the front part of the neck on the trachea (windpipe) varying from the size of a hazelnut to that of a hen's egg, causing pressure on the trachea and œsophagus, thereby interrupting breathing and swallowing to the inconvenience of the animal so affected. This condition may exist for an indefinite period, perhaps for years. If it appears suddenly there is a probability of absorption or suppuration taking place.

Causation.—Injuries, bites from other animals, colds or anæmia. Interbreeding I think is to some extent also responsible for this condition.

Treatment.—Feed on soft diet, give **Glover's Blood Purifier** and apply **Glover's Liniment** night and morning, thus stimulating the lymphatics and causing absorption. Should suppuration occur, the surgeon's knife should be called into requisition in order to give escape to the fluid, the wound being kept open and antiseptically cleansed until it assumes a healthy disposition.

Argyle Kennels, Little Rock, Ark.

DR. GLOVER:

Dear Sir. I have never found anything equal to your VERMIFUGE for eradicating worms from dogs of all ages.

Truly yours,

C. A. PRATT.

Furlough Lodge Kennels, Lakewood, N. J.,
George J. Gould, Prop.

DR. GLOVER:

Dear Sir. I have used your DOG REMEDIES with the utmost satisfaction. Your VERMIFUGE I cannot speak too highly of, having used it extensively on young puppies with the best results.

Yours truly,

W. E. WARNER, Manager.

FITS

The dog is perhaps more subject to fits, or more properly epilepsy, than any other of the domestic animals, owing to his high development of brain and nervous system. Young animals are much more frequently its subjects than adults as it is generally associated with puppy troubles, though dogs of mature age are occasionally so afflicted.

No preliminary symptoms are evinced in epilepsy except perhaps, a slight quivering of the muscles for a few seconds before the animal falls upon its side, losing consciousness, the limbs working violently, eyes set and froth issuing from the mouth. This condition usually lasts from ten to twenty minutes, or may be prolonged indefinitely, one attack following another in rapid succession, the latter usually occurring in December, resulting in death if not stopped. Upon an ordinary fit subsiding consciousness or only partial consciousness will return. If the former, the animal will lie quietly for some time seemingly exhausted, or a comatose condition may exist for some minutes. If only partially conscious after an attack the animal will run off in any direction for a mile or two, and when recovered will be found in some dark, out of the way place. In other cases the first symptoms may be absent, the animal on being attacked rushing away wildly, yelping as if in pain, running against objects as if partially blind, and perhaps snapping viciously. Many dogs are destroyed when in this condition, particularly if on a public thoroughfare, as the cry "mad dog" is at once raised, whereas all the poor animal requires is a little medicine and attention to restore him to his normal condition.

Causes.—Nervous excitement, worms, indigestion, protracted constipation, over heating, violent exercise after feeding, injuries about the head, irritation incident to getting the second teeth, and in batches having suckling puppies, their abilities being overtaxed. Parturient apoplexy is liable to occur and must not be mistaken for epilepsy.

Treatment.—To successfully treat fits it is necessary to ascertain and remove the cause. If from worms, and it is safe to say all puppies have them, **Glover's Vermifuge** should be administered. If from teething, as soon as the milk teeth are loose they should be removed, and the gums, if inflamed, lanced where the second teeth are endeavoring to force their way through. Bones should also be allowed to bite on.

If from **Indigestion** or from any derangement of the gastric juices, the diet should consist for a time entirely of raw meat chopped fine, **Glover's Digestive Pills** given, and the drinking water made one-thirtieth part lime-water.

If from **Constipation**, administer at once an enema of warm water and glycerine, and give **Glover's Liver Pills** for two or three nights successively.

If from nervous excitement, remove to a dark quiet place, and follow those directions which are applicable during an attack of epilepsy from any cause, viz., apply ice or cold water to the head, keeping the body warm, and give **Glover's Fit Cure** every hour until the animal is quite composed. If on the following day or at any time, any unusual excitement is observed a dose of the Cure will prevent an attack.

Animals subject to **Epilepsy** should never be allowed violent exercise immediately after feeding, but kept as quiet as possible for several hours. Feed no hot food, sweets or pastries, all of which tend to disorder the stomach, producing indigestion, which gives rise to fits.

Puppies or young dogs when first taken into the street or field are extremely liable to fits, as new sights and noises will excite the nervous system; it is therefore best to gradually accustom them to these experiences.

472 West 22nd Street, New York.

MR. H. CLAY GLOVER,

Dear Sir:—Some time ago I purchased a bottle of your CANKER WASH for a very valuable St. Bernard dog which I own and after using about half the bottle the dog was permanently cured. This, remember, was after I had spent \$25.00 with another reputable dog doctor, but with no result.

Yours respectfully,
J. M. PECK.

City Hall, Detroit, Mich.

DR. H. C. GLOVER,

Dear Sir:—I have used your KENNEL SOAP on my Cocker "Darkie C," and it cured his mange very quickly.

I am,
C. P. COLLINS, Jr.

CANKER OF THE EAR, INTERNAL

This disease consists of ulcerous sores forming on the inside of the ears which, if neglected, will, after eating through the cartilage, attack the bone, producing abscesses, in the head and total deafness. It is the cause of great pain and annoyance, and should be treated on first symptoms appearing, when it may be readily cured, whereas, if allowed to run on indefinitely, as is frequently the case, it is very obstinate. I find it much more prevalent in long eared dogs than those of the small eared varieties, doubtless due to the fact that a large ear, besides retaining more heat in the head than a small one, also helps to hide from a careless owner the accumulation of dirt that is certain to occur when the ears are not properly looked after and cleaned. Frequently associated with *Internal Canker* is *External Canker*, an ulcerous sore forming on the edge of the ear, caused by constant shaking of the head, which gradually eats into the leather (or flap of the ear).

External Canker may originate from the ears being torn or scratched with irritants and will then exist independent of internal canker, but when the former is observed the latter should always be suspected and the ears thoroughly examined to ascertain if there be any internal trouble.

Causes. Exposure to cold, being a great deal in the water, injuries due to a blow or a kick, neglecting to keep the ears clean, are all assigned as causes productive of internal canker. They may help towards its development, but I believe the origin of the trouble is an inflammatory condition of the blood, which exhibits itself in the form of internal canker on slight provocation. The fact of its frequently being associated with skin diseases is further evidence of its origin in the blood. Too much flesh or corn meal feeding will produce an inflammatory condition of the blood. Let me here say that for years I have been opposed to the use of corn meal, it being so heating in its character. Any other cereal is preferable. A coarse grade of wheat flour or rice is

particularly nice. A vitiated condition of the blood, rendered so by some debilitating affection, will cause a pustulous eruption of the skin and internal canker.

Symptoms.—A red and inflamed appearance of the ears which have a heated feeling to the touch. Violent shaking of the head, scratching of the base of the ear, often accompanied by whining or cries of pain, pressing the ear to the ground, tenderness on manipulation, a dark brown discharge, sometimes containing blood and pus and having an unpleasant odor. If the ear is thoroughly cleansed, small bright red spots will be observed.

Treatment.—If the animal is in high condition a sharp purgative should be given. **Glover's Liver Pills** will effect the purpose. Increase the amount of exercise and restrict the diet to well boiled vegetables, cabbage, turnips, carrots, onions, etc. The ears should be thoroughly cleansed at least once a day, using warm water, adding ten drops of carbolic acid to the quart. Castile soap and a fine sponge or syringe will be necessary to remove all the discharge from the inside of the ears. If the syringe is employed, gentleness in its use should be observed. As a local application, **Glover's Canker Wash** should be used night and morning, warming it slightly to prevent any shock to the ear which is now particularly sensitive. If the trouble does not yield to this treatment as rapidly as desired, it would be well to give **Glover's Blood Purifier** internally. Old cases require persistent treatment. Should the trouble arise from impoverished condition of the blood, dress the ears as heretofore directed, feed liberally and give **Glover's Tonic or Condition Pills** internally. In case of external canker, touch the sore every other day with tincture muriate of iron, and apply iodoform ointment two or three times a day. Remove the collar and oblige the animal to wear a thin muslin cap to prevent his shaking his ears.

Philadelphia, Pa.

I have used your goods and recommended them to my friends, and they all, as far as I know, have been satisfactory, and generally whenever anything goes wrong with a dog at our town we always hear the word Glover.

I am, respectfully yours,

FRANK H. UPMANN,

2816 Pratt St.,

Bridesburg.

INDIGESTION IN DOGS

This is a subject that has been touched upon but lightly by other writers, and, as it is trouble of such frequent occurrence, a few lines on the subject, I think, will be of value to dog owners. Many people are of the opinion that a dog can digest old boots, tin cans, etc., but such is far from being the case. A dog's digestive organs are a very delicate piece of mechanism, requiring judgment and care to keep in order, particularly those kept in confinement. The prevailing causes are improper or irregular feeding and large meals after long fasting. The animal being very hungry, will bolt his food, giving rise to indigestion. Lack of exercise is also a factor in producing this trouble.

Symptoms. Frequent vomiting, deranged condition of the bowels, constipation sometimes prevailing, at other times diarrhoea, vertigo, nervousness or stretching, the animal frequently assuming the following position: Front paws extended with head placed on the ground between them, while standing erect on hind legs, with back arched and belly tucked up, at other times lying flat with abdomen pressed to the ground swallowing foreign substances, such as ashes, straw, sticks or grass, all of which increase the trouble. This the animal doubtless does owing to the uncomfortable feeling in the stomach, which he hopes to allay or relieve. How frequently have you noticed a dog eating grass, but have you ever stopped to think why he does so? He does it with the object of relieving the stomach, the grass acting as an emetic and mild purge. Of course, after the stomach is relieved of food, the indigestion is temporarily better, as there is then no food in the stomach to give it work which it cannot perform. When a dog's digestion is in perfect order he has no craving or appetite for such matter, the bowels move regularly, the faeces normal, and the food properly assimilated.

An acute attack is frequently accompanied by convulsions; when such occur, your neighbor, who has probably at some time owned a dog, advises giving your dog salt, but, if asked why, he is unable to explain. The reason is simply that the salt acts as

an emetic, and, as previously mentioned in reference to grass eating, the stomach is relieved, and the dog returns to consciousness.

Eczema is also a frequent symptom, and let me state right here that I find more cases of eczematous eruptions arising from a disordered condition of the digestion than any other cause. Doubtless many who will read this will recognize the fact that at some time some certain dog has had some obstinate skin trouble, all kinds of which are by the layman diagnosed as "mange," and that, after trying various mange cures to which the trouble has not yielded, the blood has then been treated with no better results. Having so many cases of indigestion in my daily practice, and being so frequently consulted by letter, it became imperative that I should put a remedy in the market for this ailment which dog owners could avail themselves of without the necessity of consulting me. This I have done in the form of a pill.

To any who have, or may have in the future, indigestion cases, let me advise the following treatment, viz.: Feed rather sparingly three times a day on raw or rare scraped beef, this being the most readily accepted and most easily digested of all foods when the digestion is disordered, allowing no other diet, and giving immediately after each meal one of **Glover's Digestive Pills**. Add to the drinking water lime water in the proportion of 1 to 30.

By following this treatment as laid down many cases of eczema will disappear. Some, probably, may be accelerated by the use of a skin lotion in conjunction. Eczema in these instances is merely a symptom appearing in evidence of disordered digestion. Indigestion may be considered as a mild form of gastritis which, if not corrected, will be followed by true gastritis, the stomach then being in such condition that nothing is retained, even water being returned immediately after drinking. This will be accompanied by fever, colic, emaciation, and only too often followed by death.

Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER,

Please send me your pamphlet on diseases of dogs. Have used your TONIC and SOAP for my dogs, and like them very much.

OSCAR JONES, 751 Wash. Ave., North.

RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood due to an excess of uric acid in the system. It may be acute or chronic. Some authors attribute the existence of rheumatism entirely to exposure to cold and dampness. This I must contradict, for in the absence of this excess of acid there would be no rheumatism, though I concede that damp kennels, lying upon the earth, going into water when heated, etc., all tend to its development, the latter often producing an acute attack. Changes in the weather also have their effect. The parts of a dog most usually affected are the shoulders, the animal then moving like a floundered horse. This is generally termed *humped lameness*. I have had many cases where the trouble was located in the muscles of the back, and sometimes in the abdominal muscles. It rarely attacks the joints.

Treatment.—Place the animal in warm, dry quarters, and move the bowels thoroughly, saline aperients being especially indicated in this trouble. Salicylic acid, Colchicum, Iodine or Potash, Elix. Tor. and Quinine are the usual remedies employed in the treatment of rheumatic troubles, but I would recommend **Glover's Blood Purifier** on account of the prompt aperient effect it has on the blood and in changing the secretions. Lime water should also be added to the drinking water, and Nitrate of Potash given when fever exists. Give **Glover's Liver Pills** every few days to keep the liver and bowels active. As a local application, nothing can be better than **Glover's Liniment**, which should be rubbed freely into the affected parts night and morning. Hot fomentations are also serviceable.

Hermitage Kennels, New York.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER,

Sir:—Having used some of your medicine during the last year I have obtained good results. I have found your VERMIFUGE and VERMIFUGE LILLI to be superior to any I have ever used and very well pronounced them.

Respectfully,

M. H. THIMAN.

DR. H. CLAY GLOVER,

Sir:—I have used your Terrier medicine and your VERMIFUGE several times for several months. I have tried a great number of others, (including the ones you like Glover's,

MRS. ESTHER B. DEFFLEY,
Boston Terrier Kennels, Providence, R. I.

OPHTHALMIA

Ophthalmia, when first appearing, is a simple inflammation, caused by some foreign matter lodging in the eyes, a blow or scratch, and is frequently present in distemper, skin diseases, or any constitutional derangement.

The eyes are congested, evincing engorgement of the blood vessels, and have a watery appearance, the animal winking and showing a strong dislike to light. If the inflammation is not subdued, a whitish film will form over one or both eyes, as the case may be, followed by ulceration. The ulcers at the start have the appearance of slight depressions. After opening, a fungus growth will take place.

Treatment.—Remove the animal to a dark place, move the bowels thoroughly, and keep on low, unstimulating diet. Bathe the eyes with water as warm as the animal can stand it for fifteen minutes at a time, several times a day, and use **Glover's Eye Lotion** night and morning. Local bleeding and a seton inserted at the back of the head will also be beneficial.

FLEAS

Fleas keep a dog so busily employed scratching and biting himself that he gets but little sleep or rest. Between fleas and scratching much irritation of the skin is produced which in time assumes an eczematous form.

Besides the annoyance, the coat is gnawed off or torn out by the nails, giving to what has been a beautifully coated animal, a ragged, unkempt and unthrifty appearance. Constant vigilance is the price of keeping dogs free of fleas in warm weather, particularly if a number are kennelled together. An animal may be entirely rid of them one day, and have quantities the next, as they do not confine their homes for propagation to the dog's coat, but will breed in bedding, carpets or sand, or the animal may get them from coming in contact with other dogs or cats harboring the ever busy *Pulex irritans* (Flea). In consequence of the rapid increase of these pests in sand, the dogs of California are much troubled with them. I might add the human race as well.

Treatment.—For the destruction of these external parasites, all mercurial preparations, though efficacious, should not be used for the reasons given in the treatment of mange. Carbolic soap, or a solution of carbolic acid, is recommended, but I am opposed to its use from the fact that anything containing carbolic acid is injurious to the skin and coat, drying up the natural oils thus rendering them dry and harsh. I use carbolic acid on dogs only as an antiseptic in case of abscesses, ulcers, unhealthy sores, or after operating. **Glover's Mange Cure** is instant death to fleas, and will at the same time allay all irritation caused by scratching, etc.

If applied once or twice a week and allowed to remain on, fleas will not approach an animal so treated. On house or pet dogs it may be applied and washed off immediately after, and not a flea will be left alive. For toy dogs and those with particularly delicate skins, my **Kennel Soap** should be used, as it contains all the medicinal properties of the mange cure, but necessarily considerably modified by the body of the soap, which is of the finest palm oil, olive oil and glycerine avoiding even the use of alkalis as far as possible, as all alkalis are destructive to the coat, and common soaps are largely made up of them.

The remedies referred to in this work are sold by druggists and dealers in sportsmen's goods throughout the UNITED STATES and CANADA. Should they not have them on hand they will get them for you.

N. B. These preparations do not represent the valueless and exploded theories of twenty years ago, but are evidence of the advancement that has been made in veterinary Medicine, having passed the highest ordeal at the hands of the best talent in New York, after being carefully analyzed by expert chemists.

Keep Hair on Your Head

Numerous persons that have used

Glover's Imperial Mange Cure

with great benefit to the hair, have urged my putting it up in a different style bottle and labelling—

“A Hair Restorer for Humans”

the public being opposed to using anything that is labeled for animals. I have not done so, as it would alter neither the virtues nor appearance of the preparation, but I can conscientiously recommend it as the very best combination ever put together as a ***Stimulant, Invigorator and Restorer of Hair.*** It is a positive remedy for ***Dandruff, Ringworm and any Unhealthy Condition of the Scalp.***

***It is not a Dye, and is
Strictly Non-Poisonous***

Space will not admit of my publishing testimonials.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Apply daily, rubbing well into the scalp.

OWNERS OF DOGS

MAY CONSULT ME
BY MAIL



WITHOUT
COST . . .

WHEN WRITING PLEASE ANSWER
BRIEFLY FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Breed, age and weight of dog?

*Condition as to flesh, skin, coat, appetite, digestion,
bowels and urinary organs?*

Mode of feeding and habits?

If the animal assumes any peculiar positions?

Symptoms and how long affected?

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.

1278 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

MATHIS' QUARTER- DOLLAR FAMILY LINIMENT

is finding its way into every household on the face of the globe

It is better and safer than the so-called Indian Oils, Electric, Magnetic or Magic Oils or Reliefs. It has no unpleasant odor, and is perfectly clean and pure, on account of which, as well as for its healing and soothing qualities, it has become a great favorite with the Ladies.

This Liniment is used by Bicycle Riders and participants of Athletic Sports for the Speedy Relief and Cure of any injury which may occur by accident, and it is used by everybody for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Stiff Joints, Pain in Side, Back or Loins, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Frosted Feet, Sore Throat, Swellings, Cramps or Pain in any Part of the Body.

USED INTERNALLY FOR

Indigestion, Heartburn, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Pains, Colds, &c.

It is so perfectly simple in its preparation that no harm can come from its use, not even to an infant.

MATHIS' QUARTER-DOLLAR FAMILY LINIMENT cannot be considered other than a beneficent discovery, while affording relief to all nervous, muscular and osseal pains, it comes within reach of the poorest.

For Abrasions and slight injuries it will prove a friend indeed.

Does not color. Has no unpleasant taste or smell.

Let anyone who is subjected to any of the distressing ailments above enumerated try a bottle. If, after the employment of two bottles at the most, he experienced no relief, then let him try no more. Such a one is beyond relief of MATHIS' QUARTER-DOLLAR FAMILY LINIMENT, and every other application of the kind.

Sold by all dealers in medicines. If your Druggist does not keep it, he will get it for you.

Agency, 1278 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

GLOVER'S

MANGE CURE

THE GREAT



REMEDY FOR

**Scratches
in Horses**